

Court Matters.—March 16.
SUPERIOR COURT.
Room No. 11.—Before Judges *Spencer and
Storer.*
In the matter of habeas corpus for two neo-
men in chains.
The court at eleven o'clock commenced

He was allowed several days since on the affidavit and petition of H. B. Blackwell, Edwin Harle, as an answer to the petition of the respondents, to show cause why they should not be held as slaves. That the respondents are two black men, Alfred and Emanuel, who are slaves whom he held as such under the laws of Kentucky, and that he was moving with them to the State of Missouri, and that he was not a citizen of the State of the writ, he was with them on the steamer Jacob Strader navigating and using the slave river in the prosecution of his journey. The respondents claimed that the writ was filed, without alleging that they were slaves when the writ was served.

Several witnesses were sworn, whose testimony showed that the respondent had recently returned from the State of Kentucky, to the county of Madison, where they were brought to the city of the Maysville packet, and that after the packet landed, they were conducted along the bank of the river, on the Ohio shore, to the residence of the respondent, and that he was heard, from which they were taken under the present writ. Mr. A. S. Sullivan opened an argument on behalf of the claimant of the negroes. The position taken by him was, that the Ohio slave laws were not in force, and to the concurrent jurisdiction of the States and its borders; that the mutual right to be heard on the subject of the right to the right to the river of the slave, carried with it the right to the use of the shores of the river for purposes incident to navigation, and to access and control their slave while so having the river, and making use of its banks and shores, and legitimately in the course of such navigation.

Mr. Sullivan argued the question at length and urged that, as well upon principles of

John, that the respondent was entitled to such such as he had done of the Ohio State, for forfeiting his right of property to the negroes.

Judge Sullivan, on the part of the relator, followed Mr. Sullivan, and insisted that, as by the constitution of the United States, no voluntary bringing of a slave by his master to Ohio, worked his emancipation. As to the doctrine of the right of transit and navigation, he said that he did not expect to learn, he insisted that to only extend to the free citizens of other States such use, as to enjoy the rights of citizens of Ohio themselves enjoyed. It is doctrine did not permit citizens of other States to bring with them and exercise rights of transit and commerce.

The argument will be resumed at eleven o'clock to-day. Judge Walker, S. P. Chase, and Justice G. will be present.

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The relator, T. Chambers and A. A. Sullivan for respondent.

The above is from the Cincinnati Gazette. We had an extended sketch of the argument of Mr. A. S. Sullivan. The high character and reputation of a gentleman, and an accomplished lawyer, is a sufficient guarantee that the argument was of the most able

A grave, religious review, the *Moritz* itself, thus discourses on looking pretty. It is like the sentiment, particularly what is about coquetry:—

A French author has recently written a book, *How to Look like a Proper Woman to look like a Coquette*. Such a book, doubtless, is not what it is of limited application. We should be rejoiced in a title of more extended significance, with which we could identify ourselves. The subject should have been, in effect—*How to look as you may—The Duty of every woman to look as pretty as she can*.—The French author is not alone in this. There are few women who cannot impart something of coqueness even to the ill-favored, and the ill-favored figure, if they will try take the trouble.

We speak very gravely when we say that there are few women who cannot impart coqueness. There are few relations conditions, in which there is not a woman who cannot impart coqueness. That cleanliness is a virtue the sensualist denied. Dr. Dornu tells us of a woman who, without her infernal self as a person, she had no need to resort to external abstinences. But although cleanliness be not before godliness, we have good

not, however, to mere personal cleanliness. A pretty woman, a modest but pretty, when she is really one uglier when dirty. And there are the beyond personal cleanliness. Neatness, order, and cleanliness, and something more may still be needed; and this something more, clearly seen and properly recognized—down the middle, as it were, of the compromise—is the least possible ugly coquetry.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The boys have a just at the Weddell to-night. We propose our toast on the occasion, what Gen. Scott fought of the Irish in '51, and to which all the boys (and now Nothing) were joined in a loud amen.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor of writing me to join you, at Philadelphia, in approaching St. Patrick's Day—an honor which, I regret, the press of business obliges me to decline.

You do me justice in supposing me to feel lively interest in Ireland and her sons. Perhaps to man, certainly to American, owes his country a debt of gratitude to the Irish people. Many of them marched and fought for my command in the war of 1812—15,

with Mexico, not one of whom was ever known to turn his back upon the enemy or a fellow patriot.

I salute you, gentlemen, with my cordial respects.

(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

This sentiment so rapturously applauded the Fusionists of '61, would be hissed down by that same party now—*Plain Dealer*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—By reference to the telegraphic columns, our readers will see that they are expected, the *electoral*, or political compound that there exists, has simmered down to the drop—a drop that will not be long in drying, and will be wondered at. No pestilential epidemic makes its appearance in one part of the land, but what must run its course. No hurricane sweeps the land, but what must bring its termination; and the people of New Hampshire have heard told, as travellers from the States of the South and West have heard elsewhere, and like a cæcemon who seeks a new bountee, or child at a distance, the possession of which brings some safety to the parent. If our apprehensions are correct, we predict that in one year the plaudits that greet the ascent

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.—The commercial port of Rio Janeiro is plunged into the greatest confusion, not only by the ordinary confusion of a large port, but by the embargo, but by the termination of the mail steamers running to Liverpool and Southampton, which have been appropriated for the conveyance of troops. The American houses suffer equally from the embarrassment, as their correspondence was conducted via England. Trading vessels are lying in idleness.

The question of the free navigation of the Amazon is a subject of great importance. It is confidently expected that the American Minister will bring it to a satisfactory issue with the Brazilian government.

(67) Wood is sold at Chicago for sixteen dollars a cord.